UNITED
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General Assembly

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15 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 47

COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1995

Australia: draft resolution

Fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Four Nations on General Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling the adoption in Moscow on 30 October 1943 of the Declaration of the Four Nations on General Security, which, inter alia, called for the establishment at the earliest practicable date of a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States and open to membership by all such States, large or small, for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Decides to commemorate in its plenary meeting on 1 November 1993 the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Four Nations on General Security of 30 October 1943.

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UNITED
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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 167

BUILDING A PEACEFUL AND BETTER WORLD THROUGH SPORT

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution

International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the International Olympic Committee will be celebrating the centenary of its founding in 1994,

Taking into account its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 regarding guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

Noting that the organization of the celebration for the International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal at the national and international level will be coordinated by the International Olympic Committee, with the collaboration of the International Sports Federations and the National Olympic Committees,

Recognizing that the goal of the Olympic Movement is to build a better and peaceful world by educating the youth of the world through sport and culture,

Recognizing also that the Olympic ideal is to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sport and culture and is therefore relevant to the International Year of the Family, which will be commemorated in 1994, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989,

Noting that the preparation for the International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal will not involve any financial implications for the United Nations or its Member States, nor will it require the setting up of any administrative structure,

1. Proclaims 1994 as International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal;

2. Commends the Olympic Movement for its ideal to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sport and culture;

3. Endorses the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee to build a peaceful and better world through sport, contained in resolution CM/Res.1472 (LVIII), adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-eighth ordinary session, held at Cairo from 21 to 26 June 1993;

4. Invites all States, organizations of the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations to participate in the observance of the Year and to cooperate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in its endeavours to promote the observance of the Year.

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Agenda item 167

BUILDING A PEACEFUL AND BETTER WORLD THROUGH SPORT

Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesa (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe:
revised draft resolution

International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the International Olympic Committee, founded on the initiative of a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, will be celebrating the centenary of its founding in 1994,

Taking into account its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 regarding guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

Noting that the organization of the celebration for the International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal at the national and international level will be coordinated by the International Olympic Committee, with the collaboration of the International Sports Federations and the National Olympic Committees,

Recognizing that the goal of the Olympic Movement is to build a better and peaceful world by educating the youth of the world through sport and culture,

Recognizing also that the Olympic ideal is to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sport and culture and is therefore relevant to the International Year of the Family, which will be commemorated in 1994, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989,

Noting that the preparation for the International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal will not involve any financial implications for the United Nations or its Member States, nor will it require the setting up of any administrative structure,

1. Proclaims 1994 as International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal;

2. Commends the Olympic Movement for its ideal to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sport and culture;

3. Endorses the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee to build a peaceful and better world through sport, contained in resolution CM/Res.1472 (LVIII), adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-eighth ordinary session, held at Cairo from 21 to 26 June 1993;

4. Invites all States, organizations of the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations to participate in the observance of the Year and to cooperate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in its endeavours to promote the observance of the Year.

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General Assembly

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 167

BUILDING A PEACEFUL AND BETTER WORLD THROUGH SPORT

Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe:
revised draft resolution

International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Eritrea, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Republic of Korea, Seychelles, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan

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Agenda item 167

BUILDING A PEACEFUL AND BETTER WORLD THROUGH SPORT

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution

Observance of the Olympic Truce

The General Assembly,

Considering the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce, which was endorsed by the National Olympic Committees of one hundred eighty-four countries and presented to the Secretary-General,

Recognizing that the goal of the Olympic Movement is to build a better and peaceful world by educating the youth of the world through sport, practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding, promoted by friendship, solidarity and fair play,

Recognizing also the efforts of the International Olympic Committee to restore the ancient Greek tradition of the Ekecheria, or "Olympic Truce", in the interest of contributing to international understanding and the maintenance of peace,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1472(LVIII), which supports the appeal for an Olympic Truce, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-eighth ordinary session, held at Cairo from 21 to 26 June 1993, and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization,

Recognizing the valuable contribution that the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce could make towards advancing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Commends the International Olympic Committee, the International Sports Federations and the National Olympic Committees for their efforts to mobilize the youth of the world in the cause of peace;

2. Endorses the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce, and calls upon Member States to observe the Olympic Truce from the seventh day before the opening and the seventh day following the closing of each of the Olympic Games;

3. Takes note of the idea of the "Olympic Truce", as dedicated in ancient Greece to the spirit of fraternity and understanding between peoples, and urges Member States to take the initiative to abide by the Truce, individually and collectively, and to pursue in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations the peaceful settlement of all international conflicts;

4. Calls upon all Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote the Olympic Truce;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States, drawing the attention of world public opinion to the contribution such a truce would make to the promotion of international understanding and the maintenance of peace and goodwill, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in the realization of this objective.

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General Assembly

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 167

BUILDING A PEACEFUL AND BETTER WORLD THROUGH SPORT

Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgystan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe:

revised draft resolution

Observance of the Olympic Truce

The General Assembly,

Considering the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce, which was endorsed by the National Olympic Committees of one hundred eighty-four countries and presented to the Secretary-General,

Recognizing that the goal of the Olympic Movement is to build a better and peaceful world by educating the youth of the world through sport, practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding, promoted by friendship, solidarity and fair play,

Recognizing also the efforts of the International Olympic Committee to restore the ancient Greek tradition of the Ekecheria, or "Olympic Truce", in the interest of contributing to international understanding and the maintenance of peace,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1472(LVIII), which supports the appeal for an Olympic Truce, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-eighth ordinary session, held at Cairo from 21 to 26 June 1993, and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization,

Recognizing the valuable contribution that the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce could make towards advancing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Commends the International Olympic Committee, the International Sports Federations and the National Olympic Committees for their efforts to mobilize the youth of the world in the cause of peace;

2. Urges Member States to observe the Olympic Truce from the seventh day before the opening and the seventh day following the closing of each of the Olympic Games, in accordance with the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee;

3. Takes note of the idea of the "Olympic Truce", as dedicated in ancient Greece to the spirit of fraternity and understanding between peoples, and urges Member States to take the initiative to abide by the Truce, individually and collectively, and to pursue in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations the peaceful settlement of all international conflicts;

4. Calls upon all Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote the Olympic Truce;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States, drawing the attention of world public opinion to the contribution such a truce would make to the promotion of international understanding and the maintenance of peace and goodwill, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in the realization of this objective.

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25 October 1993

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 167

BUILDING A PEACEFUL AND BETTER WORLD THROUGH SPORT

Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe:

revised draft resolution

Observance of the Olympic Truce

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Eritrea, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Republic of Korea, Seychelles, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan

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Agenda item 45

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF NICARAGUA: AFTERMATH OF THE WAR AND NATURAL DISASTERS

Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Spain and Venezuela: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/15 of 20 November 1990, 46/109 A and B of 17 December 1991 and 47/118 of 18 December 1992 concerning "The situation in Central America", in which it welcomed the implementation of phases I and II of the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters concluded in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 and 15 August 1991, and endorsed, in particular, the provision concerning exceptional circumstances and the invitation to the international community and the international funding agencies to provide effective and efficient support for the implementation of the Agreement,

Recalling its resolution 47/169 of 22 December 1992 concerning the item entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters", which commends the international community for its work in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua and requests the continuation of the support to overcome the aftermath of the war and natural disasters and to stimulate the process of reconstruction and development,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the recent natural disasters and the enormous burden of foreign debt are impeding Nicaragua's efforts to overcome the consequences of the war within the framework of a democracy and in the macroeconomic conditions already achieved,

Recognizing the efforts of the international community and the Government of Nicaragua to provide relief and emergency assistance to persons affected by the aftermath of the war, the floods, the volcanic eruption, the tidal wave and the recent hurricane,

Recognizing that the intensive efforts of the Government of Nicaragua to promote economic reactivation within the framework of a process of adjustment with economic growth and development with equity have been hindered by situations of violence resulting from the aftermath of the war, by the needs of thousands of displaced persons, refugees and unemployed persons who must be integrated into the economic life of the country, and by the effects of natural disasters,

Recognizing also that the Government of Nicaragua is making considerable progress in securing a broad social consensus by means of a process of national dialogue for the adoption of measures to lay the foundations for reconstruction and economic and social development,

1. Commends the efforts made by the international community, including the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to supplement the action undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua in the task of rehabilitation and national reconstruction, as well as in providing emergency assistance;

2. Requests all Member States, the international funding agencies and regional, intraregional and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing, in a flexible form, support to Nicaragua at the required levels, giving particular attention to the provision concerning exceptional circumstances in the case of Nicaragua, both to overcome the aftermath of the war and natural disasters and to stimulate the process of reconstruction, social investment, stabilization and development;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close cooperation with the Nicaraguan authorities, to provide all necessary assistance to activities for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, stabilization and development of that country and to continue to ensure the timely, comprehensive, flexible and effective formulation and coordination of programmes of the United Nations system in Nicaragua, given the importance of those activities for the consolidation of peace;

4. Calls upon the Secretary-General to provide Nicaragua, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua, with all possible assistance to support the consolidation of peace, in areas such as the settlement of displaced and demobilized persons and refugees, land ownership and land tenure in rural areas, direct care for war victims, mine clearance and the overcoming of difficulties in the restoration of the productive areas of the country, and, in general, a process of sustained economic and social recovery and development that will render the peace and democracy achieved irreversible;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the action taken to implement the present resolution;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters".

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General Assembly

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22 October 1993
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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 45

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF NICARAGUA: AFTERMATH OF THE WAR AND NATURAL DISASTERS

Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Spain and Venezuela: draft resolution

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Japan, Mongolia, Nepal, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America and Uruguay

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UNITED
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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 22

UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Suriname, Spain, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979 it approved the idea of establishing a University for Peace as a specialized international institute for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace within the system of the United Nations University,

Recalling also that by its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980 the General Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace in conformity with the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, 1/

Recalling further its resolutions 45/8 of 24 October 1990 and 46/11 of 24 October 1991 on the tenth anniversary of the University as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the tenth anniversary of the University for Peace, 2/

Recognizing that the University for Peace has suffered from financial limitations which have impeded the development of the activities and programmes necessary for carrying out its important mandate,

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1/ See resolution 35/55, annex.

2/ A/46/580.

Recognizing the various activities carried out by the University for Peace during the period 1991-1993 largely thanks to the firancial contributions made by Costa Rica, Italy and Spain and by the Commission of the European Community as well as other contributions by foundations and non-governmental organizations,

Noting that in 1991 the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, established a Trust Fund for Peace consisting of voluntary contributions in order to provide the University with the means necessary to extend its sphere of activity to the rest of the world and to take full advantage of its potential capacity for education, research and support of the United Nations, and to carry out its mandate of working to promote peace in the world, with emphasis on specific research and training activities in the context of the Secretary-General's "Agenda for Peace" 3/ in the areas of the prevention of conflict, the maintenance and consolidation of peace and the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Recalling that Slovenia acceded to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace on 6 June 1992,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 46/11, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session and biennially thereafter an item entitled "University for Peace",

1. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the establishment of the Trust Fund for Peace consisting of voluntary contributions which is intended to assist the University for Peace to develop its activities for the promotion of peace and to ensure that it has the increasing and essential resources to pursue its future activities;

2. Invites Member States, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies as well as interested individuals and organizations to contribute directly to the Trust Fund for Peace and to the budget of the University for Peace;

3. Also invites Member States to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, thus demonstrating their support of a global institution for peace studies whose mandate is the promotion of world peace;

4. Decides to include in the agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "University for Peace".

3/ A/47/277-S/24111.

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Agenda item 22

UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Suriname, Spain, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Cuba, Romania, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

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A/48/L.12
22 October 1993

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 112

INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

Draft resolution submitted by the President

Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities

The General Assembly,

Profoundly alarmed by the magnitude of the rising trend in drug abuse, illicit production and trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances that threaten the health and well being of millions of persons, in particular the youth, in all the countries of the world,

Deeply concerned by the growth of the drug problem whose combat entails the increase of economic costs for Governments, the irreparable loss of human lives, and threatens the economic, social and political structures of the countries affected by acts of violence,

Deeply alarmed by the growing violence and economic power of the criminal organizations that engage in the production, traffic and distribution of drugs, arms and precursors and essential chemicals, which at times places them beyond the reach of the law,

Bearing in mind the provisions of its resolution 47/99 of 16 December 1992, which decided to hold four high-level plenary meetings to improve international cooperation in the fight against drugs, in accordance with the international treaties on drug control, the Comprehensive and Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 1/ the Global Programme of Action

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1/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

adopted at its seventeenth special session, 2/ on 23 February 1990, and other relevant documents,

Reaffirming that action against drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances should be accorded a higher priority by Governments, the United Nations and all other relevant national, regional and international organizations,

Noting the existing drug conventions, the Global Programme of Action and the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, which contain a sound and comprehensive framework for drug control activities by States and all relevant international organizations, and stressing the need for consistency in efforts to implement these instruments,

Welcoming the efforts of the international community and the unflinching commitment assumed at the highest level by Heads of State and/or Government to increase substantially efforts to achieve coordinated action and set priorities in the international fight against abuse, illicit production and traffic of drugs,

Convinced that, given the magnitude and the global nature of the drug problem, it is indispensable for Governments to increase efforts in order to intensify concerted action and international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility,

Acknowledging that there are obvious links, under certain circumstances, between poverty and the increase in the illicit production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that the promotion of economic development of countries affected by the illicit drug trade requires appropriate measures, including strengthened international cooperation in support for alternative development activities in the affected areas in those countries,

Acknowledging also the responsibility of Governments in alleviating poverty, reducing the dependency of their citizens on narcotics and narcotics production and enforcing legal measures against narcotics,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the drug menace requires the formulation of new strategies, approaches, objectives and enhanced international cooperation that, respectful of the sovereignty of States, deal more effectively with the international operations of those who get rich through the illegal traffic of drugs, arms and precursors and essential chemicals, threatening the stability of many societies in the world,

1. Renews its commitment to further strengthening international cooperation and substantially increase efforts against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances, based on the principle of shared responsibility and taking into account experience gained;

2/ Resolution S-17/2, annex.

2. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to ratify and to implement fully all provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 3/ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 4/ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 5/ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988; 6/

3. Also calls upon all States to adopt adequate national laws and regulations, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States in compliance with those international instruments;

4. Underlines the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues;

5. Reaffirms the leadership role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as international coordinator of drug control activities, especially within the United Nations system;

6. Calls upon States to take all necessary steps to implement the recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels;

7. Reaffirms that the contribution of United Nations programmes and agencies to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action should continue to be coordinated in accordance with the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, and that States represented in the governing bodies of the programmes and agencies concerned should ensure that their agendas consistently reflect and accord adequate priority to drug control activities;

8. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its coordination segment in 1994 to examine the status of international cooperation within the United Nations system against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to recommend ways and means to improve such cooperation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth regular session;

9. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, to monitor and evaluate action at the national and international level in implementing the international drug control instruments, with a view to identifying areas of satisfactory progress and weakness and to recommend to the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council in 1995 appropriate adjustments of drug control activities whenever required;

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

4/ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

5/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2.

10. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council, with the assistance of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, to consider and make recommendations on the following issues, on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and a balanced, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach, and without excluding any other aspects that could be addressed:

(a) To reinforce policies and strategies for the prevention, reduction and elimination of illicit demand with particular emphasis on the need for each Government to place a higher priority on treatment, rehabilitation, information and educational campaigns to reduce demand;

(b) To consider ways to strengthen and enhance international anti-drug cooperation in programmes of alternative development to eliminate illicit drug production and trafficking within the framework of sustainable development, with a view to improving living conditions and to contributing to the eradication of extreme poverty;

(c) To review carefully the different aspects of the problem and to recommend to Governments those areas in which updating and harmonizing national laws and regulations may be appropriate;

(d) To strengthen the international fight against international criminal drug organizations, which pose serious threats to the efforts to build and strengthen democracy, maintain sustainable economic growth and protect the environment;

(e) To take into account the situation of transit and producing countries and the crucial role they play in this struggle, with a view to assisting their efforts;

(f) To strengthen international cooperation to eradicate the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs and other armed criminal groups, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus undermining the democratic institutions of States and violating basic human rights;

(g) To examine the question of penalties for drug traffic-related offences, including money laundering and traffic of arms and to make recommendations thereon;

(h) To increase attention to implementing all provisions of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, with special emphasis on targeting the profits and money-laundering operations of drug traffickers, strengthening interdiction procedures by land, sea and air and enforcing the control of precursors and essential chemicals;

(i) To promote and intensify human resources development, including the implementation of training programmes to deal with illicit demand, supply and trafficking;

(j) To promote and encourage the active involvement of non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the various aspects of the drug problem;

(k) To take into consideration, in the course of their work, the recommendations contained in the final report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action; 1/

11. Invites the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its next session to take the necessary measures to implement the present resolution, including to consider the convening of an ad hoc expert group to contribute to the examination of the issues above and to the identification of concrete action-oriented recommendations, and to report on its findings, to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

1/ A/48/286.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/48/L.13
27 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 14

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1992, 1/

Taking note of the statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 1 November 1993, 2/ which provides additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 1993,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency in promoting further application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance from the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the

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1/ International Atomic Energy Agency, The Annual Report for 1992 (Austria, July 1993) (GC(XXXVII)/1060); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/48/341).

2/ See A/48/PV.....

application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 3/ and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Further recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, applications of nuclear methods and techniques, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in all these fields,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Noting the statements and actions of the Agency concerning non-compliance by Iraq with its non-proliferation obligations,

Taking note of resolutions GOV/2636 of 25 February 1993, GOV/2639 of 18 March 1993, GOV/2645 of 1 April 1993 and GOV/2692 of 23 September 1993 of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in connection with the implementation of the agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as Security Council resolution 825 (1993) of 11 May 1993, and expressing its grave concern that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has failed to discharge its safeguards obligations and has recently widened the area of non-compliance;

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXVII)/RES/614 on measures to resolve international radioactive waste management issues, GC(XXXVII)/RES/615 on strengthening nuclear safety through the early conclusion of a nuclear safety convention, GC(XXXVII)/RES/616 on practical utilization of food irradiation in developing countries, GC(XXXVII)/RES/617 on a plan for producing potable water economically, GC(XXXVII)RES/618 on the strengthening of the Agency's main activities, GC(XXXVII)RES/619 on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system, GC(XXXVII)/RES/624 on the implementation of the agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, GC(XXXVII)RES/625 on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa, GC(XXXVII)RES/626 on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) relating to Iraq and GC(XXXVII)RES/627 on application of the safeguards of the Agency in the Middle East, adopted on 1 October 1993 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-seventh regular session,

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3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency; 1/

2. Affirms its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. Welcomes the reappointment of Dr. Hans Blix as Director General of the Agency;

4. Urges all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the safeguards systems of the Agency;

5. Welcomes the decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen its safeguards system;

6. Welcomes also the decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen its technical assistance and cooperation activities;

7. Commends the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreement still in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cooperate immediately with the Agency in the full implementation of the safeguards agreement;

8. Also commends the Director General of the Agency and his staff for their strenuous efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, and endorses his efforts to put in place the necessary measures for the implementation of the plan for future ongoing monitoring, in accordance with Security Council resolution 715 (1991);

9. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/48/L.13/Corr.1
29 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 14

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

Corrigendum

The revised list of sponsors of the draft resolution should read as above.

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311093

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NATIONS

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General Assembly

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1 November 1993

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Agenda item 14

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Armenia, Bhutan, Dominica, Ethiopia, Latvia, Lithuania and Papua New Guinea

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93-60235 (E) 021193

UNITED
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General Assembly

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28 October 1993
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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 30

NECESSITY OF ENDING THE ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EMBARGO IMPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST CUBA

Cuba: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of trade and international navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Taking note of the statement of the Heads of State and Government at the third Ibero-American Summit, held in Salvador, Brazil, in July 1993, concerning the need to eliminate the unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another for political purposes,

Concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations whose extraterritorial effects affect the sovereignty of other States and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, as well as the freedom of trade and navigation,

Recalling its resolution 47/19 of 24 November 1992,

Having learned that, since the adoption of resolution 47/19, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba have been promulgated and applied, and concerned about the adverse effects of those measures on the Cuban population,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 47/19; 1/

2. Calls for the full implementation of its resolution 47/19;

3. Reiterates its call to all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

4. Once again urges States that have such laws or measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

6. Decides to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session.

1/ A/48/448.

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NATIONS

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General Assembly

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1 November 1993
ENGLISH
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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 30

NECESSITY OF ENDING THE ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EMBARGO IMPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST CUBA

Cuba: revised draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of trade and international navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Taking note of the statement of the Heads of State and Government at the third Ibero-American Summit, held in Salvador, Brazil, in July 1993, concerning the need to eliminate the unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another for political purposes,

Concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations whose extraterritorial effects affect the sovereignty of other States and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, as well as the freedom of trade and navigation,

Recalling its resolution 47/19 of 24 November 1992,

Having learned that, since the adoption of resolution 47/19, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba have been promulgated and applied, and concerned about the adverse effects of those measures on the Cuban population,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 47/19; 1/

2. Reiterates its call to all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

3. Once again urges States that have such laws or measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

5. Decides to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session.

1/ A/48/448.

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NATIONS

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A/48/L.15
29 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 21

RETURN OR RESTITUTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY TO THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Ghana, Greece, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda and Zaire: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979, 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981, 38/34 of 25 November 1983, 40/19 of 21 November 1985, 42/7 of 22 October 1987, 44/18 of 6 November 1989 and 46/10 of 22 October 1991,

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property 1/ adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 2/

Noting with satisfaction that, following its appeal, other Member States have become parties to the Convention,

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1/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session, vol. 1, Resolutions, p. 135.

2/ A/48/466.

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Reaffirming the importance of inventories as an essential tool for the understanding and protection of cultural property and for the identification of dispersed heritage and as a contribution to the advancement of scientific and artistic knowledge and intercultural communication,

Deeply concerned at the clandestine excavations and the illicit traffic in cultural property that continue to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

Again supporting the solemn appeal made on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return of irreplaceable cultural heritage to those who created it,

1. Commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public;

2. Reaffirms that the restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international cooperation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful cooperation between developed and developing countries;

3. Recommends that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples;

4. Requests Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery;

5. Invites Member States to continue drawing up, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad;

6. Also recommends that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item;

7. Also invites Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the seabed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures;

8. Appeals to Member States to cooperate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose;

9. Also appeals to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin;

10. Requests States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level;

11. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to continue to explore all possibilities in order to bring about the attainment of the afore-mentioned objectives;

12. Welcomes the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention;

13. Invites once again those Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention;

14. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

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General Assembly

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2 November 1993
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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 21

RETURN OR RESTITUTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY TO THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Ghana, Greece, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda and Zaire: draft resolution

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Bolivia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru and Ukraine

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93-60241 (E) 021193 021193 021193

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2 November 1993
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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 170

THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

Algeria and Burundi: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Burundi",

Deeply concerned by the military coup d'état which took place in Burundi on 21 October 1993,

Shocked by the cowardly assassination of the President of the Republic and other political leaders,

Seriously disturbed by the tragic consequences of the coup d'état which is plunging Burundi into violence and causing loss of life and mass displacement of the population,

1. Unreservedly condemns the coup which has caused an abrupt and violent interruption of the democratic process initiated in Burundi;

2. Demands that the perpetrators of the putsch lay down their arms and return to their barracks;

3. Also demands the immediate restoration of democracy and the constitutional regime;

4. Supports the efforts being made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the countries of the region to promote a return to constitutional order and the protection of democratic institutions in Burundi;

5. Commends the Secretary-General of the United Nations for having sent a special envoy to Burundi;

6. Requests the States Members of the United Nations, international organizations, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide emergency humanitarian assistance and/or any other assistance to the people of Burundi;

7. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a solution to the crisis is found.